In the specification:

Please amend the paragraph on page 14, lines 1-8 as follows:

Leukotriene Antagonist/Leukotriene Formation Inhibitor: Drugs that block the effects of leukotrienes (leukotriene antagonists) or inhibit the formation of leukotrienes (leukotriene formation inhibitors). Leukotrienes are substances that are associated with an allergic response and inflammation. In the airways, they cause bronchial or alveolar narrowing and increase secretions. Drugs can interfere with leukotriene action by inhibiting their synthesis (for example, zileuton, ZYFLO ~~Zyflo~~®, Abbott Laboratories) or blocking the receptor to which they bind (for example, monteleukast, SINGULAIR ~~Singulair~~®, Merck and Company, and others).

Please amend the paragraph on page 35, lines 15-26 as follows:

Example 3

Suppressive ODN blocks CpG-induced inflammation of the mouse lung

Consistent with the findings of Schwartz *et al.* (*J. Clin. Invest.* 100:68-73, 1997), CpG DNA instilled into the lungs of normal mice triggers the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines and significantly increases the number of neutrophils present in the BAL of normal mice (Figs. 6-8 ~~3 and 4~~). Preliminary studies established that these effects were maximal approximately 16 h after treatment. When suppressive ODNs were co-administered with the CpG DNA, the production of TNFα, IL-6, MIP-2m and KC were significantly reduced ($p<0.001$). Similarly, the number of infiltrating neutrophils was reduced (Fig. 8 ~~Fig. 4~~). Consistent with earlier findings, these effects were motif-specific, as control ODNs had no effect on CpG-induced lung inflammation.